

IT'S AN OPEN REVOLT.

BRAZILIAN PROVINCES DECLARING INDEPENDENCE.

They Will Have None of Fonseca—Rumors of New Secession—Grandes do Sul Reject the Dictator and Announce His Auto-annoy.

The Crisis in Brazil.

When, on the 15th of November, 1889, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, was hustled on board a steamer at Rio Janeiro, and shipped to Lisbon, the world regarded the feat as the most completely successful and absolutely bloodless revolution in all history. Those nations, like our own, who had ceased to respect the divine theory of monarchs, clapped their hands with joy and welcomed another and important acquisition to the great family of republics. Though that revolution was as unexpected as it was thorough, preparations had been made for it as far back as 1848, by the establishment of a military club, which was the focus of republican ideas, and of whom the leading spirit was President Da Fonseca. Since 1848, was a man, like Abraham Lincoln, who, if he were at all, erred on the side of mercy. Like Lincoln, he had also



liberated the slaves; and as a member of the House of Braganza he had indulged to the utmost the political pretensions of the Catholic clergy. While not disliked by the people, he was considered to have passed the stage of usefulness. His daughter, the Princess Isabel, had also allowed herself to become the mere tool of Cardinal De Costa, the Primate of Brazil, and the people therefore, feared that on the death of Dom Pedro the government would be handed over to clerical influence. It was this belief, more than anything else which nurtured the spirit of revolution.

When Fonseca established a provisional government many of the nobility and the Jesuits had to quit Brazil, and

the founding of new convents and monastic orders was strictly prohibited. The authorities of the church did not therefore take very kindly to the republic, and being favored in their intrigues by all the monarchists and the owners of the liberated slaves, the clergy last February secured the modification of these temporary laws which legalized civil marriages, secularized the cemeteries, and excluded the monastic orders from the control of the public schools. At that time the provisional ministry of the President resigned, and Brazil adopted a new constitution which, while not going so far as to restore the empire, was really a compromise between the principles of republicanism and the sullen attitude of the clergy. For example,

the constitution did not suit him—that a conflict painful and grave, which can but result in the direct calamities. President Fonseca is a man of ability. He was the soul and life of the movement which deposed Dom Pedro, and has both the army and navy at his back. He is also a large landholder in a very province which now revolts, and while he has been forced to dissolve Congress, that body was never very friendly to his administration, and had ranged itself in opposition to the policy which was the stroke of policy, made the country a republic.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, who has been writing a history of Oregon, took the

precaution to send West every chapter of the work as soon as completed for examination and revision by a colleague of men expert in the history of the State. This will undoubtedly insure accuracy of statement, but it must tend to hedge Hawthorne's descriptive work somewhat.

THE people of America who have sat under the spell of Edwin Booth's masterly acting certainly hope that the reports that he has lost his mind are not true. It is bad enough for his health to be in such condition that he leave the stage, without the additional misfortune of a clouded intellect.

THERE has been opened in London a most curious exhibition of carnivorous plants, of which some five hundred species are known to the botanist. It is described as a most interesting show, and it must also be not a little uncanny.

THE new premier, Baron Leona, not only ignored those decrees which abolished titles but insisted on having his own rank of baron officially recognized. With such a premier the republicans were sure to have trouble sooner or later. It has now appeared.

Closely following the dissolution of Congress and the assumption of dictatorship by Da Fonseca, the important southern province of Rio Grande do Sul had not only refused to recognize this act of usurpation but had declared its independence and set up a miniature republic of its own, to the Presidency of which it has elected Silverio Martinez, a citizen of great influence. Reports also come from the northern province of Pernambuco, showing great discontent, and there are rumors of a disquieted feeling in all the States, which bodes little good to the republic. As the outcome of the action of Rio Grande do Sul, it is confidently already with the distant prospect of civil war, or, having the army at his back, it is not likely that the dictator will submit to the course which this province has taken.

Later advices say there is no longer

BOLD EXPRESS ROBBERS.

THEY HOLD UP A TRAIN IN WISCONSIN.

Blew the Car Doors Open with Dynamite—After Securing About \$10,000 the Band Highwaymen Flee and Leave No Trace.

A Daring Attack.

A passenger train which left Chicago on the St. Paul road the other night for Milwaukee, was held up a mile beyond Western Union Junction, Wis., by two masked men, and the express car was robbed of \$5,000. Safes, with \$100,000, belonging to the American Express Co., were dumped from the car, but the pair of bold robbers were frightened away before they could break open the steel boxes. The robbery was a most daring and sensational one. Not the least of its features were the use of dynamite bombs in the breaking open of the boxes of the express car, where Messenger J. C. Murphy was in charge, and the fact that the attack was made in a thickly populated part of the country.

The robbers evidently boarded the train on the front platform of the front car at Western Union Junction. They put on their masks, and as they passed the water-tank, two-thirds of a mile north of the junction, they climbed over the water-tank, and each had a trench-loading double-barreled shotgun and one of the bombs, a large-caliber revolver. They came to the engine and stopped the train. After the robbers had secured the express car, they turned to leave the engine and go with them to the express car. They tried to secure admission. It was refused. They threw bombs into the car, and so terrified the messenger that when they knocked a second time he opened the door. They robbed the car of \$5,000 cash, tossed out two safes, marched the engineer, fireman, express messenger, and his assistant up the tracks for a half

mile, and marched them back and forth for ten minutes, then sent them back to the engine. The crew mounted their engine and after a delay of half an hour went on to Milwaukee. The robbers, so frightened at the delay that they made no attempt to open the safes they had thrown out. Their dynamite bombs wrecked the car, tearing away heavy iron plates and tossing them fifty feet away. After the robbery the passengers disappeared, while the country in that vicinity was scoured for them by detectives of the railroad and of the city police of Milwaukee.

Concerning the manner in which the robbers did the work, Engineer Messer of the Milwaukee and Western Union Junction. The fireman was putting in coal. Suddenly he heard a noise and looked up. I saw there was something wrong from the expression of his face. I looked close by to see what it was and I saw a masked man with a double-barreled gun in one hand and a revolver in the other. They were leveled at the fireman. Quicker than I could think another masked man appeared and pointed a gun and a revolver at me.

"Fireman Averill got his speech first and called out: 'What do you want?'"

"'Throw up your hands,' said the robber. 'I want your hands.'"

"'I asked what they wanted. 'None of your business. We'll let you know soon enough,' replied the man who held that big gun and revolver pointed at me."

"The other robber handed the fireman a cigar and said: 'Light it and be quick about it, or I'll blow your head off.'"

"The fireman lit it at the water glass lamp and began comfortably puffing away at it when the robber said: 'Give it to me.' It was quickly handed to him."

"The man who held the gun at my head said: 'Stop her, and be quick about it too.' Stopped her. He said: 'You two get off the engine.' We did so."

"They followed us. They said go us to the express car. We did so. They said: 'Get that car open.' I rapped on the side door. There are no end doors to those cars. They are what tramps call 'blind baggag' cars."

"Well, I rapped, but there was no answer from the inside. One of the robbers left us and crawled through under the car to the other side; the other covered both myself and the fireman with his shot gun and revolver. Soon we heard a terrific explosion. That was a bomb which he had taken from his pocket and placed on the ledge of the side door of the express car."

"He soon crawled back under the car to us. I pulled from his pocket a bottle about eight inches long, which I could see as he stood close to me had two fuses in it. He lit the fuse from the cigar which he was then smoking and which he had compelled the fireman to light. He laid this bottle on the ledge of the door and motioned us to get down the embankment. We ran down. They kept us covered all the time with the guns. It did not go off. He threw it away. It was picked up and is now held by the detectives from Milwaukee."

"He drew another from his pocket, lighted it from his cigar. The other robber said: 'Throw it into the car.' He held it until it burned down pretty well. As I stood close to him I trembled a trifle, as I'd sooner face the revolver than the bomb. Then he tossed it through the glass above the side door. It didn't explode for twenty seconds. Then the explosion threw the glass all

over us and threw out great plates of iron from the car sides. Then they ordered the fireman and me to go on the other side of the car. They held the guns on us and we crawled under the cars."

"The explosion of the bombs had scared the express messengers, and when the robbers knocked with their revolvers on the closed doors on the other side of the car, the messengers at once opened the doors. Express Messenger Murphy said: 'What do you want?'"

"'Up went the hands. 'Get that box,' yelled one of the robbers. Murphy replied: 'There's nothing on the train to steal.' 'Get down here out of the car,' yelled the robber. 'Get that box,' yelled his assistant, Cook. 'Put up your hands and hold them up,' was the next order. 'Up went the hands of Murphy and Cook.' One robber covered Murphy, Cook and myself, while the other helped Fireman Averill into the car. Then the working robber came and helped the messenger's helper, Cook, into the car. 'He got in after them, holding his revolver on them all the time. I got pretty tired of holding my hands up and lowered them a little. The man on guard saw this and deliberately leveled the shotgun at my eyes and coolly asked, 'Will you hold up your hands?' Let's shoot! 'Don't shoot!' raised my hands again. 'Then the robber inside the car put the helper out and called for the messenger. Murphy was helped in. I don't know what they did for the man with the mask held the gun on me all the time. It was the funniest mask you ever saw. It was simply a pasteboard shoe box, which the man had stuck over his head, with big eyeholes in it. It came from Chicago, too, and the name of a Chicago shoe firm was on it. But though I felt like laughing at it, I was afraid to move."

"Well, pretty soon they struggled to the door and threw out two small steel money safes. I knew these were the through safes, and they generally had lots of money in them. Then the robbers came from the inside, and the fireman, myself, the express messenger, and his assistants were all ordered to march ahead. They walked up the track ahead of the engine about a quarter of a mile. All this time we had to hold up our hands. Then they turned us around and marched us back toward the engine."

"We returned to the engine. The fireman and I were made to walk a brave struggle, but whisky is still master of the field. Brooklyn Times."

The Keeley chloride of gold treatment may not be the realization of the dream of the gold miner, but it is entitled to a fair trial. Test. —Troy Times."

On the theory that drunkenness is a disease it is perfectly consistent for a patient to have a relapse if he gets out too early or too soon. In contact with whisky. Milwaukee News."

The bicoloride of gold cure for interperance receives a severe blow in the death from alcoholism of its late champion, Col. John T. Mines, who believed the preparation had cured him. New York Herald."

As Mines has been the chief advocate of Dr. Keeley's alleged "cure," and has paraded himself, so to speak, as Keeley's prize patient, his sudden death, directly due to an alcoholic debauch, will be a blow—a literal blow between the eyes—a demonstration that a much-puffed "certain cure." New York Advertiser."

There will soon be but one Irish Home Rule party that anybody except a few Fenians will recognize. —Cleveland Leader."

It is evident that if Ireland is to be freed it will be in spite of a considerable portion of her own people. —St. Louis Republic."

As an organization potent in Irish politics the Farnellites have apparently ceased to exist. The only advice that America has for the faction is to get together for the good of Ireland and not for head-cracking. —Washington Star."

It is fully for Mr. Farnell's followers to keep up the struggle. It is impossible to contend with the Irish priesthood politics, and the fact has been so thoroughly demonstrated that a blind man can see it. —Nashville American."

The defeat of the Farnellites in the recent election at Cork has shown the real weakness of that portion of the Irish party. As the matter now stands the Farnellites are without money, leaders, or prestige even among those who would be expected to be their friends. —Boston Journal."

Cities Cry for It.

We have found something at last that Republicans and Democrats agree on to do. It is that New York is to have both conventions. —New York Recorder."

Chicago has decided to make another convention of 1892. Her greed is insatiable. —Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette."

Since New York couldn't get the World's Fair she is clamoring for both the big national conventions. She is bound to have a circus of some kind anyway. —Brooklyn Union."

At least five American cities are crying for the honor of welcoming the convention that is to nominate the next President of the United States. It is a high honor. —Haitimo American."

Minneapolis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Chicago are already candidates for the next Republican national convention. Chicago is the best place after all. —Kalamazoo Telegraph."

The Cigarette Euz.

A St. Louis chemist has made the startling discovery that cigarettes are filled with bugs. The horrible smell is fully accounted for at last. —Grand Rapids Telegram."

According to Dr. Chmann Dumesnil, of St. Louis, cigarettes are often made poisonous by the ravages of a worm that comes from the egg of a coleopterous insect, which is passionately attracted to the use of tobacco. Hence bronchial affections and throat complaints are no wonder if the insect is as terrible as the description. —Boston Post."

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Poor Old Brazil.

Brazil is also having domestic troubles. In borrowing ideas from the United States, the South Americans have evidently overlooked the free schools. —Kansas City Star."

There is evidently a bitter contest going on between parties in Brazil, and the rival British and American interests are playing an important part in it. President Fonseca's previous success, and the service he has done his country lead to the hope that he will triumph. —Buffalo Express."

If it is true that a revolution is impending and that martial law has been proclaimed, the outlook is far from pleasing. The background to which the recent monarchy was removed is not far enough in the dim distance to prevent a good many regrets which may ripen, in the case of an upheaval, into a determined effort for restoration. —Detroit Free Press."

If anybody has set himself up as a dictator in Brazil, the occurrence is unfortunate for that country, as it will retard its developments, and the progress of trade; but the change will not be permanent. There will be another revolution, by and by, which will restore the republic. The state of equilibrium to which the political oscillations tend is one of self-government. —Philadelphia Inquirer."

Indiana's Annex.

We have acquiesced in Chicago's annexing a large portion of Illinois, but when she begins to gather Indiana also, it is time to object. —Pittsburg Dispatch."

Chicago has been doing a good deal of annexing lately. No one will have a chance to show how she enjoys the prospect of being annexed herself. —Rochester Herald."

Indiana is claiming a part of Chicago's territory. If the sky-scraper people keep on building up into the air as they are doing on paper now, some of their top stories will be claimed by Canada. —Minneapolis Journal."

A government survey now about finished is said to show that Indiana is entitled to a slice of Illinois that will take in Chicago. It is rather late to move the fair, but it may yet be held in Indiana. This would be considered by the Breezy City another of those Chicago, Ills.—Philadelphia Ledger."

And now arises a controversy over what State Chicago is in. Indiana claims it on the authority of an old boundary which has been discovered, and her claim seems to be well substantiated. The fact of the matter is that Chicago covers about enough ground to constitute a whole State by herself. —Boston News."

Mines Returned to the Drink.

Bicloride of gold is making a brave struggle, but whisky is still master of the field. Brooklyn Times."

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1880. 1891.

ELEVEN YEARS' TRADE

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

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OF DRY GOODS

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Stoves and Ranges,

Crockery and Glassware,

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HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER, EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,

AT THE PIONEER STORE

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. B. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 334, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend. W. F. BINKELMAN, Secretary.

MARTIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month. Wm. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH.

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O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes, and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on corner of Michigan and Central streets, opposite the Court House. GRAYLING, MICH.

McCULLOUGH'S Livery, Feed and Sale STABLE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodation for farmers or travelers terms. Sales made on commission, and satisfaction guaranteed. CEDAR STREET, One block north of Fin's store.

GRAYLING HOUSE,

PHILIPS & DAVIS, Proprietors, GRAYLING, MICH. The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for genuine old travelers. Oct. 31.

F. A. BRIGHAM, Tonsorial Artist,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the latest style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given all customers. Oct. 31.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

St a Year, in Advance. Fine Book and Job Printing. COMMERCIAL STATIONERY A SPECIALTY.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Winans has issued a proclamation in the usual time-honored form, designating Thursday, Nov. 26, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Judge Martin V. Montgomery, who has been ill for several months, has resumed his place on the Circuit Court bench at Washington.

The calamity shriekers of the West since the election have awakened to a realization of the fact that their party is the one which suffered the most calamity at the polls.

News comes from Washington to the effect that a treaty has been completed with England to submit the seal fishery dispute to arbitration. It only awaits confirmation by the Senate.

India is a free trade country, and the wages of an able-bodied laborer are \$2 per month. This is the sort of competition our free trade friends desire for the well-paid labor of the United States.

The splendid Republican victory won in Chicago is attributed by the Tribune of that city to "good nominations and the Australian ballot law." The testimony as to the value of the Australian voting system is all one way this year.

Capt. Belknap's plurality in the Fifth district has grown a little larger by the official canvass. The figures complete give him 14,646; Lawrence, 13,050; Hutchins, 3,087; Schults, 1,156. Belknap's plurality is, therefore, 1,596.

The Toledo Blade inquires who makes the tip? Haven't the Democratic campaign orators been telling us for these many years that it is the bloated bond-holders and grasping corporations of the country, by grinding the faces of the poor?

The farmers of Iowa determined to make sure their state should not be "Michiganized." They elected Boies governor, but they also gave the Republicans a majority in the state legislature, to make sure that no Democratic devilry should be undertaken.

In September, 1890, the balance of foreign trade against the United States was \$7,246,605. In September, 1891, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was \$21,083,901.

These figures are official. They show how the McKinley law, which the free traders said would "stifle" our exports, has developed them instead. —New York Press.

The official canvass shows that the entire Republican ticket in Detroit was elected by majorities over all opposing candidates of from 260 to 2,622. Alderbrand, for city clerk and Lennane, for city treasurer were on both of the Democratic tickets, yet were elected by a plurality of 2,063. Evidently the people in the metropolis of our state have had enough of Democratic rule. —Cheboygan Tribune.

The Chicago Herald has revived the memory of the assassination of Col. Clayton in Arkansas, and endeavors to show that it was not done by partisan haters who murdered him for political purposes. The attempt fails miserably. The remembrance of that event will ever remain a disgrace to the Democracy of the South and Arkansas especially, and the blot of shame has not yet been removed from Senators and Congressmen who were prone to withhold evidence convicting the murderers. —Blade.

ONE OF THE FINEST among the December magazines is one old friend PETERSON. Its general makeup is very attractive, with its beautiful engravings, colored fashion plates and work-table designs, and any number of fine illustrations. When examining its contents one is struck by the excellence and variety thereof. It is one of the best magazines published for ladies and the household, and furnishes a large amount of useful and interesting reading matter. Its contributors have been among the most popular writers of America, and for 1892 quite a number of other noted authors are added, among them Julian Hawthorne, Octave Thunet, Kate Wallace Clements, etc. We cannot too warmly recommend such of our readers as are not already subscribers to take PETERSON next year. The price is but \$2.00 per year, and much lower when taken in clubs. Many useful and valuable premiums are offered to those who will get up clubs. Send for a sample copy with club terms and premiums offered. Address, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, 308 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

The Toledo Weekly Blade and Companion of 1892.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, the most prominent Republican weekly published, is the only political weekly newspaper in the United States that is edited with special reference to circulation in every part of the Union. It has subscribers in every State, territory and nearly every county of the United States. It has always above 100,000 subscribers, and during a late Presidential campaign had 200,000 subscribers. People of all political parties take it. Aside from politics it is a favorite family paper, having more and better departments than can be afforded by papers of small circulation. Serial and Short Stories, Wit and Humor, Poetry, Camp-fire (Soldiers), Farm, Sunday School Lessons, Talange Sermons, Young Folks, Poultry, Puzzles, Household, (best in the world), Answers to Correspondents, etc., etc. Only One Dollar a year. Send postal to THE BLADE Toledo, Ohio, for a free specimen copy. Ask, also, for confidential terms to agents if you want to easily earn a few dollars cash.

The following from the Saginaw Courier contains a whole sermon for Democratic calamity howlers, and it is all as true as preaching, too:

"It don't seem to me that times are so very hard," said an old farmer, who brought a load of produce into the city from Bridgeport township yesterday. "I brought in a load of wheat and some truck. Brand & Hardin paid me 94 cents for the wheat, and a few dozen eggs that the old woman sent in went at 19 cents, and for a few pounds of butter I got 12 cents, and got each for my hay, and in fact I can sell all the products of my farm at good prices. After I had sold my stuff I wanted a few groceries and some dry goods for the wife. I got 20 pounds of nice granulated sugar for a dollar, a pound of Japan tea for 50 cents; I bought the wife one of the prettiest calico dresses you ever saw for five cents a yard, and a cheaper, good looking and talkative chap sold me a right good suit of clothes and a pair of suspenders thrown in for 16c. I tell you times have mighty changed. I remember a matter of 30 years ago, in what some people call 'good old times,' the wife sold her eggs for a penny and took in but a few cents. She paid 12 cents a pound for common sugar, shelling a yard for calico, and \$2 a pound for tea. Other farm produce went at about the same kind of prices. We didn't wear store clothes then much, couldn't afford it. A dollar will buy more goods now than I ever remember of heretofore, and what the farmer raises he can sell quick at top prices. These times are good enough for me."

MR. LEW. M. MILLER, who assumed the position of editorial writer on the DETROIT JOURNAL on Monday, Nov. 16, was born in Macomb county, Michigan, in 1849. He educated himself an attorney, and was admitted to the bar in 1872 at Mt. Clemens. He perfected journalism and politics, however, and in 1875 became connected with the Big Rapids Magnet. From 1876 to 1878 was connected with the Mt. Clemens Monitor; and was the Legislative reporter for the Lansing Republican from 1879 to 1883. During the Legislative sessions of 1885, 1887 and 1889, on account of his being an active and efficient Republican, he served as the Secretary of the Senate. When the Legislature became Democratic, Mr. MILLER accepted the position of managing editor and editorial writer on the daily Telegram-Herald, of Grand Rapids, under its present Republican management. He is a terse, strong writer, a pronounced and radical Republican, well acquainted with Michigan men, politics, and general affairs, and is also well and favorably known to the press of the State, with which he has been so long identified, and with prominent men in all portions of Michigan.

The New York Herald, which kept absolutely quiet during the state election in New York, is now shaking its head in foreboding over the election of Flower, and is inclined to believe that the Tammany victory in that state will bring disaster next year. We regard it as extremely likely.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICH.

OCTOBER SESSION 1891.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 21, '91.

Continued from last week.

On motion of Supervisor Hanna the following Report of the select committee was accepted and adopted.

Grayling, Oct. 21, 1891.

To the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Gentlemen:—Your committee to whom was referred the Report of the Auditor Gen. in regard to delinquent taxes of 1892 and subsequent years charged back to the county would hereby respectfully report that they have carefully copied the Auditor General's report, and have also prepared a statement for each Supervisor of all delinquent taxes, charged back to the respective towns and the committee hereby recommend that statements be placed in the hands of the respective supervisors.

P. AEBLI, B. E. SHERMAN, L. J. MILLER, Com.

Moved by Supervisor Aebli, That the several Supervisors examine the statements of rejected taxes and place them in the hands of the Committee on Apportionment.

On motion of Supervisor Hanna, the Board adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at half past three o'clock, to give the committee time to work. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 22, '91.

Supervisor Shafer in the Chair. Roll called. Entire Board present. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Moved and supported that the bill of Dr. C. W. W. Smith be referred to the Superintendent of the Poor, Carried.

On motion of Supervisor Sherman, the following Report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts was accepted and adopted:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County:

Your Committee on Claims and Accounts would submit the following and recommend that the several amounts herein be allowed, also that the Clerk of this Board shall be authorized to draw orders for the same:

No. 1. M. S. Dilley, Justice fees: Claimed, \$5.20, allowed \$5.20
No. 2. J. & J. L. Patterson, St. printing, amt. allowed 45 00
L. J. MILLER, Com.

PETER W. STEPHAN, Com.

JOHN F. HUM, Com.

On motion of Supervisor Hanna the following report of the select Com. on the petition of the citizens of Frederic was accepted and adopted.

Grayling, Oct. 22d, 1891.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:

Your special Committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of freeholders, of the Township of Frederic for the erection of a fish shute in the dam over the Manistee river, known as the Gallagher dam would hereby recommend that the said petition be granted and the Supervisor of Frederic be authorized to take the necessary steps in regard to the matter, under the provision of the Law.

CHARLES BARBER, Com.

PETER W. STEPHAN, Com.

Moved and supported that the chair appoint another member to assist the Committee of finance in settling with the County Treasurer.

Carried.

The Chairman appointed as such member to assist the Committee on finance, Supervisor Aebli.

On motion of Supervisor Miller the bill of Wm. McCullough was taken from the table and allowed as charged.

(Continued Next Week.)

A Paper for the Million.

The Western Rural and American Stockman, one of the oldest farm journals in this country, is a journal of large size, and filled with literature which not only represents agriculture and its kindred interests in their highest sense, but devotes much space for the entertainment of the farmer's family, on the ground that the farmer and his family are of as much importance as the farm.

We find in its columns, also able articles devoted to the discussion of the economic and social questions of our times. The Rural has no hobby, but aids in the advancement of all the practical reform measures which are agitating the public mind at the present time. It believes in organization among farmers, and has devoted much time and expense to the end that producers might stand together for their rights, but above all it believes in education, and the general information in regard to public affairs which is necessary to fit the people for self-reliant citizenship. To this end The Rural has assisted in the establishment of a School of Agriculture and Manual Training for dependent street waifs, which is doing a great work in saving the street waifs of the large towns and cities. The subscription price of The Western Rural is \$1.50 per year. Less in clubs. For particulars, address MILTON GEORGE, Pub. 158 Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 5, 3v.

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HALLO!

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"B," What?

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But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on
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You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

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A LUMBER WAGON
ROAD WAGON, OR
CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

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A Cheap House and desirable lot on Cedar Street.

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Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.

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Several choice lots on Brink's addition.

GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogumaw Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms.

Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.

Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, 18

O. PALMER.

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WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASEKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing

promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

May 21st, 18

A. CROSS.

GOLD

Gold is scarce, but those who write to Munson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from \$4 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You may stand free. Time wasted at once as you absolutely sure of a good little fortune. All laws.

ADVERTISERS: Brothers who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds

Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities about to issue bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Blank Bonds and blanks for proceedings supplied without charge. All communications and inquiries will have prompt attention.

March, 1891. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertisers' Agency of N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

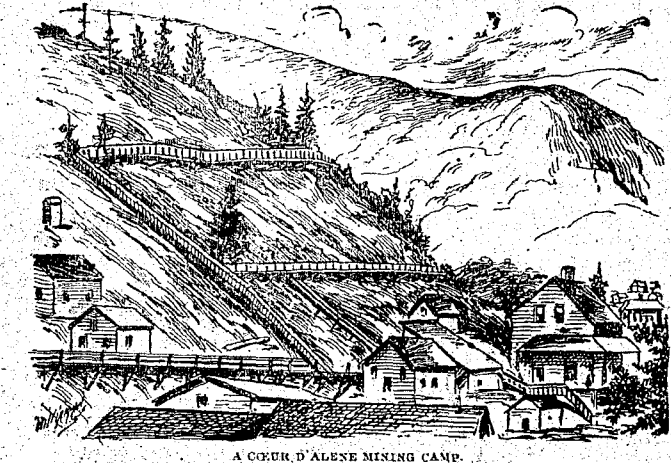
FROM THE NORTHWEST.

INTERESTING PLACES AND THINGS IN A NEW STATE.

Great and Growing Cities and Industries—A Delightful Climate, Fertile Soil and Entertaining People—Where Cattle Graze All Winter.

Beyond the Rockies.

Kent. The word brings to mind the green bay fields and rural beauties of Old England, and the Kent of which I write, says "Mayflower," written from the State of Washington, is even more fertile and beautiful than the older



A SCENE AT ALENE MINING CAMP.

Kent, and like it is noted for its great hop industries. Lying in a broad fertile valley be-



COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON—AT CASHIER.

between Tacoma and Seattle, its natural beauties are those of a region rich in timber and agricultural resources. Occupying a position between the two



GATHERING FRUIT IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

great Sound cities, it does not partake of their rivalries and has both as a market for its productions. The great and growing needs of these two cities for dairy and vegetable products render the business of supplying them a valuable source of income. The climate and soil are such that fruit, cereals and vegetables may be raised with very little effort, and it is in this industry many of the people of Kent and vicinity are engaged, and in dairy products it exceeds any city of Western, not only in the quantity of milk, but in the quality. It sends milk to Seattle and Tacoma, but in the quality also. The cows graze upon the range



THE RESULT OF ONE DAY'S HUNTING.

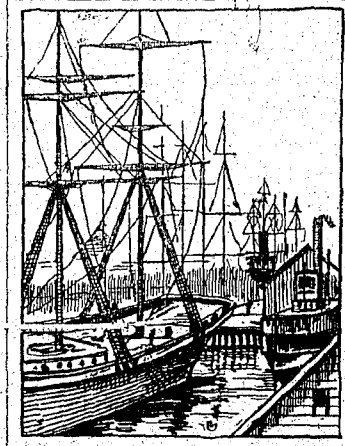
all winter, and the cost of feeding being thus reduced to a minimum, the industry is very profitable. From Kent to Seattle is but a short ride, and passing the fruitful fields dotted with hop barns a neat farm house, we come to this most picturesque of Sound cities on the shore of Elliott's Bay, and readily, even at first sight, understand the enthusiasm which the "Seattleites" feel for their city.

Seattle's slopes gradually rise to the east and upward from the bay to a distance of three-quarters of a mile, is then comparatively level for a half a mile further, sloping again downward to the shores of Lake Washington, a pretty sheet of fresh water twenty-two miles long and from four to five miles wide, almost parallel with the Sound. In the northern part of the city, between Lake Washington and the Sound, connected with the former by a broad deep stream and with the latter by a canal, is Lake Union, and it is possible for small vessels to make a passage from Lake Washington to the Sound. It is probable that the government will soon enlarge this canal, enabling heavy vessels to pass through and anchor in fresh water, safe from rough weather. The prospect of the establishment of a navy

yard at this point is also being agitated with every prospect of success. The scenic beauties of Seattle are indeed remarkable. From almost any part of the city Mount Rainier may be seen, its graceful conical summit clothed with perpetual snows, while the blue Olympics, with peaks towering above the snow line, are seen beyond the wooded shores of the Sound.

Possessing a fine deep harbor, perfectly landlocked, the advantage of the city for commerce is very great, the largest vessels being enabled to enter at low tide. The country tributary to the city is rich in mineral deposits, coal of the best variety for the manufacture of coke, limestone and iron ore from which Bessemer grade steel is produced. Lumber is abundant, and water power unlimited. It is the development of these resources that has occasioned the rapid growth of Seattle and has induced the four great railroads of the Northwest—namely: branch lines to make this a terminal point. Since 1889 the increase has been at the rate of 10,000 a year, and the city

is destined to become a great maritime center. Sumas, which crowds close to the British line, Anacortes, Woolley, and



PEAK SOUND SHIPPING.

Hamilton all give promise of becoming great commercial and manufacturing centers. Should an attempt be made to describe in detail the marvelous growth of forest trees whose diameter and height rival the famous redwoods of California, the fruits and flowers, the ferns and foliage of this wonderful land of the Northwest the reader might be incredulous. But, although the pen may become enthusiastic and exaggerate, the camera is an unimpeachable witness, and it is to this corroborator that the writer must trust.

The Gentle Sick Nurse.

It is a marvel how the sick and those who cared for them over endured their burdens in the days when trained nurses were, if not unknown, so rare as to be practically unobtainable. To see for the first time one of these women come into a sick room whose head has been the anxious relative of the sufferer and watch how the aspect of things change under her capable way is a revelation. She seems to know just what will give the patient most relief, and what she does is done quickly and quietly. She is hot and restless—she slips a crumb of ice into his mouth, gently sponges face and hands, smooths the rumpled bed linen, and finally with no effort on his part has got him over to the fresh pillow and cool side of the bed. She evolves order out of the chaos of the medicine table; boxes and bottles, cups and bowls are relegated each to its niche, which is henceforth its home when not in use. Trays and stands are covered with spotless napkins, the light is toned down, the thermometer is set up in an infallible arboriter of the temperature—everything is strengthened and bettered before your eyes. Without, somehow, the details of the process being visible. Her skill commands your respect, and with a wave of her hand she resigns your sick to her trained, alert intelligence, against which your own previous care suddenly stands out in its awkwardness and inefficiency.

Hidden in Mystery.

The origin of the horseshoe superstition has never been satisfactorily explained. Among the theories offered, that contained in the following is among the possibilities: The horseshoe of old was held to be of special service as a security against the attacks of evil spirits. The virtue may have been assigned, perhaps, by the rule of contraries, from its being a thing incompatible with the cloven foot of the evil one, or from the rude resemblance which the horseshoe bears to the rays of glory which in ancient pictures, were made to surround the heads of saints and angels; or, finally, from some notion of its purity, acquired through passing through the fire. The latter supposition receives some countenance from the method resorted to for the cure of horses that had become vicious, or afflicted by any distemper which village farriers did not understand; such disease was invariably attributed to witchcraft, and the mode of cure seems to imply the belief that the imperfect purification by fire of the shoe which the animal wore had afforded an inlet to malevolent influences. Accordingly the horse was led into the smithy, the door was closed and barred, the shoes were taken off and placed in the fire, and the witch or warlock was speedily under the necessity of removing the spell under which the animal suffered.

Dore's Lightning-Like Sketching.

To watch Gustave Dore designing his sketches, says a biographer, was enough to make one dizzy. His fingers fairly flew over the surface of the block, and every time he took a fresh one it seemed to be finished before one had time to realize what he had been about. This extraordinary quickness of execution was outstripped by that of his imagination, always miles ahead of any possible mechanical work. It seems all but incredible that any artist should have been able to accomplish so much in so short a space of time. A convincing proof of his extraordinary duplex faculty of lightning-like conception was, that he never in those days made a sketch twice over. Some he rarely glanced at, but threw the blocks aside as they were finished; sure that his faithful pencil had exactly reproduced his fancies and conceptions.

Language of the World.

Linguists are not agreed as to the number of spoken languages, since what one regards as a language, another will consider a dialect, and so concord of opinion is practically impossible. Prof. G. A. Van Rhyne, a standard writer, says there are about 900 languages and 5,000 dialects, while other authorities affirm that there are not more than a dozen different languages and not to exceed 1,200 dialects. The British and Foreign Bible Society has printed the Scriptures in nearly 300 languages and dialects, which may be said to represent the entire number of living languages having literature.

High-Class Mummies.

M. Grebaut, a French Egyptologist, is busy opening 100 sarcophagi, recently discovered at Thebes. The first mummy that he uncovered is peculiarly beautiful. Only two or three mummies have been found which have been as carefully embalmed as this one. The body is that of a royal prince belonging to the family of the high priests of Ammon.

BUT IT WAS SPORT.

A Writer in Forest and Stream Tells of His Hunt for a Fish.

With a fly-rod, a multiplying reel, a small braided silk line, a gut leader, and a small hook, which, if of good quality, I found superior to large ones, even for large bass—I cast a crawfish under the shadow of a bush on the opposite side of the stream. When the bait had sunk a few inches I saw the graceful form of a bass as he gently rose, took it in his mouth, and disappeared. I did not feel him at the end of my line, and yet, in another sense, I felt that he was there. Waiting a moment for him to swallow the bait, I gave a sudden jerk and had him hooked. Then the fight commenced, and I knew that he was a big fellow. For a long time I did not see him. He went low down and

staid there. The bass on my hook was not alarmed as yet. That was good bait, and he was resolved to keep it, though it must have occurred to him that it was wonderfully strong and was making most frantic efforts to get away from him. He was mad, he snaked. But presently he seemed to get scared. A thought suddenly struck him that he had better try to get away from that crawling dangerous back of it. He reared, he plunged. My reel hummed as he went off down stream. After a little I checked him, and he started back, and it was well that my reel multiplied, or I would have had too much line on my hand.

My bass was wild and frantic. I got him close enough to the top to see him now. He made some beautiful leaps, three or four feet above the water, but I held a taut line. After a half hour of plunging he was tired and sick. He only resisted by his weight and I was dragging him to within reach of my dip net. I had gotten him in shallow water when he made his last desperate and splendid effort for his life. Sticking his head out of the water he opened his mouth to its fullest extent, and with a savage jerk he disgorged the whole contents of his stomach, and sent minnows, crawfish, bugs, flies—or rather remains—flying for yards in all directions—a pint or more of the contents of a whole morning's vigilant voracity. He hated to give them up, but he had swallowed the hook and he knew that the trouble was there.

He did not disengage the hook, but when he made that sturdy jerk in the air my line snapped just above the hook—it had become rotten in the few days since I had used it, and I had foolishly failed to test it thoroughly. But I had not expected such fish.

I felt very weak "about the gills." I sat down and rested. That fish "grew upon me." The more I meditated upon him and the way he had fought me the larger he became in my eyes. That last time he opened his jaws was very vivid, it seemed to me I could have gotten my head into his mouth.

"At the very least," said I, "he was a seven-pounder." But I did not long sit thus. Breaking off the rotten end of my line I rigged up again. After some little waiting I hooked another bass, and my former experiences were repeated, with the exception of the last feature. I landed him and he weighed 44 pounds.

During the day, varying my bait between live minnows and crawfish and casting them into promising spots under the bushes, I killed eight black bass ranging in weight from 2 to 44 pounds. And the growing and most exquisite satisfaction of the whole day's sport was that one of the fish I killed was the same one that I had first hooked and lost. My hook with gut attached was still sticking in his gullet. He was a buck, but only weighed 31 pounds.

For weeks afterward I ruminated with delight over the events of that day, and still have an agreeable picture impressed upon my brain of the bronze and gold scales of a magnificent bass glistening in the sun as he rose like a ark through the Nile-green water under the green bushes and seized my hook—and then the heroic struggle.

Absurd Titles.

Often enough we hear through the news journals of the "Sublime Porte." How many ask the meaning of the term? In ancient times, and especially in Oriental countries, it was the custom to make the gates of the cities and king's palaces places of assembly, where the affairs of government were to be discussed. In time the term was applied to the government that exercised authority, the ruler of Turkey, for instance, being called the "Ottoman Porte," which has been gradually changed among European nations to "Sublime Porte" (Lofty Gate), the rendering of the expression by the French in their language, which is the official tongue of European diplomacy.

The "Sublime Porte" is not the official title of the Sultan. Inordinate vanity has caused him to adopt it to himself, in the same spirit that prompts the monarchs of Germany, Russia, Austria and England to call them emperors and empresses; titles which they have no more right to bear than Xerxes, the ambitious Persian of antiquity, to term himself "King of Kings" and finally, when his conceit had reached the limit, "the supporter of the world."

It is an amusing experience to run down the world's rulers and note the ridiculous titles applied to men and women, who ought to realize that their piled up "nick-names" really lower them in the estimation of intelligent people. Victoria of England is the "defender of the faith," the Mikado (Royal Gate) of Japan is known at home as "Ten-o" (Heaven's Highest), the ruler of Siam is "the Lord of the White Elephant," and the king of China is "Brother of the Sun and Moon," etc., etc. There is almost an endless list of titles and of individuals who have adopted them; any good encyclopedia will give them all, but space will not permit a recapitulation here.

Cotton in Turkistan.

The experiment which was made some years ago, of raising cotton in Turkistan from American seed, has proven a phenomenal success. In 1894 there were 300,000 pounds of this cotton exported from the country.

The estimate of the present year's crop is put at 120,000,000 pounds. At this rate America will have to look out, as it will find a very formidable rival in the Asiatic country. It is stated that the Asiatic and Egyptian cotton is packed much neater, and more tightly compressed than the American, rendering it less liable to spontaneous or other causes of combustion, and for this reason is given a lower rate of insurance in transit.

SHE TRAVELED AS A BOY.

The Long Trip of Fascination—Miss Muriel in a Wild Country.

One of the most talked-of and photographed personages of the day is Miss Muriel Muriel Bowle, who obtained fame a year or so ago by crossing the Carpathian Mountains all alone, sleeping in the cottages of an ignorant and simple-minded but courteous peasantry, and now and again under the stars.

Miss Bowle is a granddaughter of Robert Chambers, the publisher, and a goddaughter of Mr. James Payn. To betray the age of a fascinating young lady would be heartless, but Miss Muriel Muriel was 23 when she took the grim scientists of the British Association by storm.

It was somewhat of a novelty for a young lady of that age to stand up before a large audience, and with the most winning manner, to tell of travel in obscure villages where few



MISS BOWLE IN HER TOURIST COSTUME.

Europeans have ventured. And it was all done, too, in the most difficult style, with no assumption that there was anything peculiarly wonderful about it, except her costume, a picture of which is given above.

Timely Reflection.

The preacher robs his church who undertakes to do everything himself. The devil feels about sure of the man who isn't quite ready to be saved. God has never had any use for a man who was not willing to do little things.

BEYOND any man can draw on God for help he must be willing to help others.

NO ONE ever did a great thing for God who did not begin by doing little ones.

NO THEOLOGIST is right that gives God a character that children cannot love.

The love of God can not mean very much to the soul that has not suffered.

ABOUT the poorest occupation you can find is to sit down and admire yourself.

IT is a good thing to know right principles, but it is a better one to love them.

Every day that a sinner remains a sinner the devil gets a tighter hold upon him.

THE most glorious thing about every new day is that we may live in it for God.

THE hand that gives pleasure to a child does something that is noticed in heaven.

How soon we might all become rich if we were only willing to do it in God's way.

A GOOD time to trust in God is when you discover glaring faults in a Christian brother.

If you profess to be a Christian, be one all over. Don't be a stool pigeon for the devil.

ONE of the gravest offenses against another is to differ from him in religious opinions.

BAD habits are Philistines who put out the eyes of Samson and make him grind in a mill.

THE Bible is the only book ever written that will tell us the whole truth about ourselves.

IT MAY BE Taken for Granted.

That you don't pray for the people you talk about.

That the people who live under the same roof with you know more about your religion than your pastor does.

That the sinner who confesses and forsakes his sin will find forgiveness.

That the way to perfection is all down hill.

That people would live purer lives if they believed that God were always looking at them.

That the way to get your children and friends to love God is to first love Him with all your heart yourself.

That the people who are ashamed of their religion have good reason to be.

FINED for Snoring.

A man in Boston who was brought up at the police court for drunkenness did not escape a fine, though as it was his first offense within a year he could not have been punished under the new Massachusetts law. The justice fined him for snoring. The snores which he poured forth from the doorway into which he sank down for a drunken slumber startled the neighborhood and even attracted the attention of the policemen who arrested him.

Pencil Counters.

In pencil counters pencils are counted by an ingenious apparatus which takes the form of a number of parallel grooves. An operative takes a handful of pencils and rolls them along the board in which these grooves are filled and the board set aside. As the number of grooves in the boards are known this prevents any further trouble in counting.

Stealing Women in Tonkin.

While in most parts of the world, except Africa, slave-catching is becoming a thing of the past, the practice is still carried on to some extent in Tonkin in spite of the efforts of the French to put an end to it. The slaves who are wanted there are only women and children. Slave dealers find women and children in the forests, away from the villages, drag them into the mountains, and sell them to Chinese merchants, who carry them into some of the western provinces of China and sell them to rich families. This odious traffic began about twenty-five years ago. Formerly Tonkin women were almost unknown in China. The practice of exporting them as slaves came about in this way:

In 1865 the Chinese soldiers who invaded Tonkin, which was in revolt against China, found themselves incumbered by prisoners taken from the Tonkinese. They did not know what to do with the prisoners, but at last decided to ship them to China and see if they could not sell them. It was at this time that emigration agencies were recruiting in China thousands of workmen to toil on the Guano Islands of Chile. The hundreds of male prisoners were easily disposed of to these emigration agencies, and the women and children who were among the unfortunate were sold to well-to-do Chinese.

This opened a new trade, although at first it was not easy to sell the women, because wealthy families did not wish to have servants with black teeth, the result of the practice of betel nut chewing. So small a price, however, was asked for them that all the women were finally sold. To-day these women are in much demand in some parts of Western China. As servants they are gentle, obedient, and laborious, and are so highly esteemed that they command a good price.—New York Sun.

The Cabbage.

The common cabbage furnishes a fine illustration of the improvement which may be produced in wild plants by careful cultivation. The common cabbage, or Brassica Oleracea, is a seashore plant, but slightly different from many of the seaweeds found in great abundance on rocky shores where warm currents prevail. Wild species of the cabbage plant are still found on the island of Laland, on the shores of Denmark, of Heligoland, on the southern and western coasts of Ireland, among the rocks of the Channel Islands, along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal, and the north shore of the Mediterranean, particularly along the Riviera, on the coast of Italy, and as far east as the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. The wild plant is small and hardy, is reproduced from seeds and has the genuine cabbage flavor. The size of the cultivated plant is due solely to the careful attention paid it and the richness of the soil in which it is grown. Few plants have been cultivated from more ancient times than the cabbage, and the number of species has increased materially within the limits of written history. Theophrastus mentions three kinds, Flax seven, Romanca twenty, De Candolle thirty. The wild species now leaves much resembling the seed leaves of the cultivated cabbage, and has no appearance of a head, which, by some botanists, is considered a monstrosity. The wild cabbage is not found in America, and is believed to be peculiar to the localities named. A curious difference between the English and American usage with regard to cooking cabbage may be mentioned. The English prefer it green, while the Americans take pains to bleach the heads. Exactly the contrary practice prevails with regard to lettuce, which the Americans prefer green and the English like best when most perfectly bleached.

Accommodating.

Last November a Newcastle man wrote a *Advertiser* and endeavor to improve his condition in life, says an English paper. In January he was reported to have been killed. He returned, however, last week, to find that his wife had turned over a new leaf in the marriage service, and that another man occupied his seat in the chimney corner. Did he go to work and slaughter the false wife and new husband? Not much. He walked in and said:

"Well, old gal, how are things?"

"Putty good, Bill," said the double married woman, not taken aback greatly.

"Which do you prefer—the old or the new love?"

She hesitated an instant, and then said:

"I don't like to hurt your feelings—but—but—"

"Oh, spit it out! Don't mind my feelings or the other chap's. I won't be angry if you come down a little rough on my vanity. Count on me being amiable. I won't cut up rusty if you go back on me."

"I'm glad you're so thoughtful, Bill; and I acknowledge that I do like my present husband best; but if anything should happen to him, I know nobody else I would as soon join fortunes with again as you."

"That's the way to talk. I'll now bid you good-by, hoping that no accident will happen to the other fellow, and that he will live long to enjoy our delightful society. So good day."

And the husband traveled off with his knapsack, on his back, whistling in cheery clear tones, "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Heroic Work of a Spanish Monk.

In contrast to the numerous incidents of cowardice and panic among laymen during the terrible floods which recently devastated portions of the fair province of Toledo, in Spain, the conduct of many of the priesthood was conspicuous for bravery and devotion to duty, and the name that shines bright above all others in this noble work is that of a humble Franciscan monk, of Conseguera, Father Xavier. There is no exaggeration in saying that this brave man saved scores of lives by his individual efforts on the night of the calamity. That he escaped himself is marvelous, as no risk was too great for him to dare in the hope of saving the life of some unfortunate wretch borne toward destruction by the resistless deluge.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent World Artists of Our Own Day.

Bound to Get It Somehow.

Famished Fogarty—Please, sir, gimme a dime to get something to eat? I ain't had nothin' fer two days.

Phil Anthropolit—What do you want to eat for? Why don't you tie a strap around your waist and tighten it up every once in a while? It's just as good as eating.

Famished Fogarty—All right, den, gimme a dime ter git a strap wid, will yer?—Boston News.

Too Much G.H.P.

Sidewalk Catecher—How do you like these oysters?

Country Station Agent—Mighty slick! But say, haven't you got any "Ways oysters?"

"Yes. These are too much 'express' for me. I think I'd prefer the kind that'd slow up at the palate a minute, so I could kinder get acquainted with 'em fore they gelp down the line."—Boston Courier.

She Was Not a "Supp."

Wishlets—I met a young lady yesterday who said our acting was positively indecorous.

Miss Burr Lesque—In the chorus? What a rank falsehood! Why, it's six months since I've sung in the chorus. Why, oh, why do people tell such lies?—Brooklyn Eagle.

He Knew Him.

Stranger—I'd like a room on the second floor.

Hotel Clerk—I can give you one on the third.

"But that's another story."

"Front! Take Mr. Kipling's valise up to 36."—Harvard Lampoon.

How It Happened.

Mrs. Childers—Jimmy, I'm astonished! To think of your using profanity before your little brother! And right in the room, too, where the parrot was! Don't you know if he hears you say such things he will learn them too?

Jimmy—Please, ma, I—I learned them from him!—Boston News.

He Knew His Sister.

Little Dick—"Is this the house you and sis is to live in when you is married?"

Mr. Nicetello—"Yes, my boy. What do you think of it?"

"Taint half big enough."

"Your sister, myself, and a servant, will constitute the family, as a rule. I am sure there is plenty of room for us, and spare rooms for relatives."

"Yes, plenty for the family, but the family don't count. What you want is strangers, all the time, too."

"Ha, ha! Why should I want to entertain strangers, my boy? I am not going to keep a hotel."

"Cause sis will always be real kind and polite to you when strangers is about."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Cause Sufficient.

The Officer—Your honor, I found this man wandering the streets at three o'clock this morning. He was raving crazy, and I ran him in.

His Honor—Young man, what have you to say for yourself?

The Prisoner (foolish)—I had spent twelve hours reading the manuscripts of Christmas stories and poems for the paper with which I am connected.

Pittsburg Bulletin.

Practice Makes Perfect.

Deacon Prymme—I don't like our new minister. He confines himself too closely to his notes.

Elder Symme—That's a bad sign, for it shows that he does not practice what he preaches.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Knowing Dog.

Clara—Towser knew when you were coming. He recognized your name when we called it.

Tommy (breaking in)—Yes, we said, "Here comes that feller that's goin' to get left on Clara, and he wagged his tail."—Yankee Blade.

Undeceived.

Farmer Closefast—I see you advertise nickel watches. Are they worth much?

Jeweler—I can sell you one of the best for \$100.

Farmer Closefast (restoring a 5-cent piece to his pocket)—Great Scott! Jeweler's Weekly.

Not a Failure.

Jessie—"Harry, do you regard marriage as a failure?"

Harry—"No, I'm told it is more like a mutual benefit association."

"That must be nice."

"Yes, it is; you put in every dollar you earn, and never get back a blamed cent!"—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Two Opinions.

Tailor—One of your shoulders is higher than the other.

Customer—You are mistaken, sir; one of them is lower than the other.

—Yankee Blade.

Pot and Kettle.

Two old friends meet after a separation of many years.

"Time flies," says one, "but after all you are not so bald as I expected to find you."

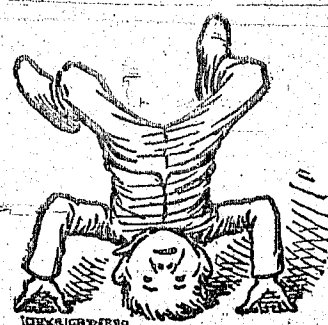
"Bald? I should say not. Look in the glass yourself. I've more hair than you have."

"More hair than I have! That's absurd, perfectly absurd! Let's count 'em!"—Epoch.

A Lake's Effect on Climate.

A lake has a wonderfully tempering effect on the climate. Thus, according to M. Fovet, the quantity of heat accumulated in Lake Geneva during the summer of 1889 was equal to that given off by the combustion of 31,000,000 tons of coal, or the amount carried by a coal train 1,320 miles in length. The greater part of the heat is discharged into the air of the valley during the cold season, thus producing a milder temperature in autumn and winter.

NO MILLIONAIRE ever dies and leaves money for the building of a new penitentiary, though new penitentiaries are everywhere needed.



It isn't the usual way
—it's just the reverse—to pay a
patient when you can't cure him.
Nevertheless, that's what's done by
the proprietors of Dr. Sarsaparilla
Cough Remedy. They promise to
pay you \$500 if they can't cure
your cough, no matter how bad
the case. It isn't mere talk—it's
business. You can satisfy yourself
of it, if you're interested. And you
ought to be, if you have a cough.
It's faith in their medicine that's
behind the offer. It has cured
thousands of the worst cases, where
everything else failed. "You can be
cured, too. If you can't, you get
the money." They're willing to take
the risk—you ought to be glad to
take the medicine.
It's the cheapest medicine you
can buy, because it's guaranteed to
give satisfaction, or your money is
returned.
You only pay for the good you
get. Can you ask more?
That's the peculiar plan all Dr.
Pierce's medicines are sold on.

Common Soap

Rots Clothes and
Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP

DOES NOT.



Perfectly Well.
F. H. HARRIS, Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 1893.
Miss K. Harrington writes: My mother and
sister used Ivory Soap for years, and
now, after using it for a long time,
I would not use any other.

I had been a sufferer for eight years,
when Dr. Sarsaparilla was introduced,
and I used it for a long time, and
now, after using it for a long time,
I would not use any other.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous
Diseases sent free to any address.
This book is a valuable one, and
should be in every household.

COE'S MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5.
Larger Size, \$1.75, 6 for \$9.

It is the best remedy for children
suffering from
COLD IN HEAD
on
CATARRH.

TUTT'S
LIVER PILLS
have all the virtues of the larger ones,
and are equally effective, purely vegetable,
and do not contain any harmful
ingredients.

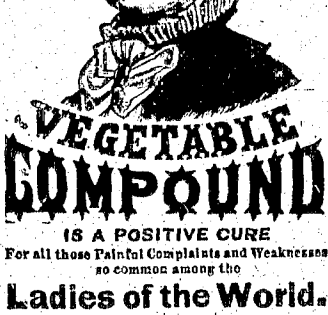
LOUIS BAGGER & CO. are the
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PATENTS!
We will secure for you
any patentable invention.

\$150 to \$200
A MONTH.
We will pay you for
any invention.

LYDIA E.
PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE
COMPOUND

IS A POSITIVE CURE
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses
so common among the
Ladies of the World.



REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Invest Your Surplus on the Farm—Feeding
Pumpkins to Hogs—Keep Economical
Cows—Daily Notes—The Poultry Yard—
Household and Kitchen.

How to Succeed.

THE country merchant who usually
replenishes his stock once a
week takes from the amount of
his sales a sum sufficient to pay
his expenses, and invests the remainder in
more goods. If he can buy more goods
than he has sold, he usually does so, limiting
himself only by the probable demands of his
trade, and the capacity of his warehouse to
store the goods. If he did not or could not do this, he
would find his trade falling off, and customers
leaving him until he might justly complain
that his business was not profitable, and would
not give him a comfortable support.

But, says the American Cultivator, how
many farmers follow this method? Do they, when
their cash in hand exceeds their expenses, invest it
again in the business that they best understand,
and strive to be limited only by the productive
capacity of their land and stock, or do they
invest it in some savings bank, where there are
high-salaried officials to guard it, and to invest
it for them? Do they buy bonds and stocks and
shares in various companies, of whose management
they have neither knowledge nor share?

Do they buy more land while that which
they already own is only partially productive, because
of insufficient expenditure of capital upon it? Do
they expend it for showy residences, while their
farms are in a state of neglect, and their stock
is in a state of starvation? Do they buy fine
buggies when they have not good working
carts upon the farm, pianos when they have
more need of plows, and cover their house
floors with costly carpets, while their fields are
barren from a lack of a sufficient covering of
manure.

Probably very few farmers are guilty of all these mistakes in the use of their capital, and there are but few who are free from all of them or similar ones. It is true that the farmer and the farmer's family should have a right to all the luxuries enjoyed by the successful merchant, but neither have a clear title to them unless successful, and neither can attain a high grade of success if he does not have sufficient capital in his business to conduct it properly, and should have a reserve fund in the bank for emergencies when he can't pay his bills, and should use it when it will pay in the business an interest fourfold that paid by the bank.

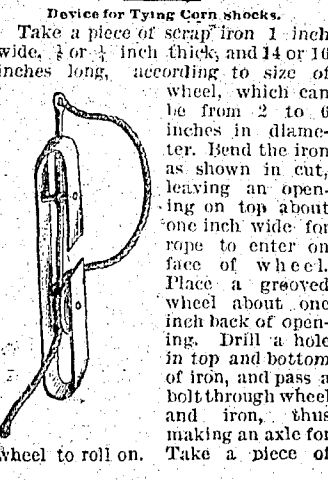
When a thoroughbred or a high-grade cow will make a hundred dollars' worth of butter in a year, and a scrub cow only makes forty dollars' worth, while it costs but little more to feed one than the other, money invested in improved breeds of cows, or in a pure milk from which to raise up a herd of grades, will pay better returns to the dairyman than can be obtained from bank stock or railroad shares or Western farm mortgages.

When a small extra investment in better seeds and more liberal manuring will increase the crop without increasing the labor of cultivation will make an increase in the money return four times as great as the expenditure; when better tools will save their cost in one season's labor, while with care they will do good work for five or ten years, then is the time when the farmer can make money by spending money.

When a field that now yields less than \$10 worth of poor grass a season to produce \$35 worth of the best, and fit it for the growth of any crop that will yield profitable returns, it is economy to spend money, and so it is when a similar sum or a smaller one will so renovate an old pasture which now only feeds about one cow upon six acres, so that it will give more feed and better for six times that number.

In short, every farmer should see for himself the manner in which he could improve his land, his buildings, animals, tools or methods of working, so that a dollar invested will be placed at a better rate of interest than any else will pay him for it. If he doubts the producing capacity of his land, it is better that it would be to double the number of acres, and if he spends his money judiciously, and uses good judgment in managing his business afterward, he has not lost his money, but has changed an idle dollar that only earned 5 cents in a year for a lively one that will earn 25 cents. And when he has made such improvements that his business is up to its full capacity, or to the measure of his capacity as a manager, then he may indulge in the luxuries of life and may deliver over his surplus profits to the bankers and the speculators, or take care of or to lose for him as he may choose.

Device for Tying Corn shocks.
Take a piece of strap 1 1/2 inch wide, 2 or 3 inch thick, and 14 or 16 inches long, according to size of wheel, which can be from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. Bend the iron as shown in cut, leaving an opening on top about one inch wide from front to center on face of wheel. Place a grooved wheel about one inch back of opening. Drill a hole in top and bottom of iron, and pass a bolt through wheel and iron, thus making an axle for wheel to roll on. Take a piece of



iron, one inch in diameter, bend it
ring on one end; drill a hole through
top and bottom of first iron, as
before, also one in round iron, and
put in an axle. Pile the end of "dog,"
or round iron next to wheel sharp
enough to hold rope. Fasten a rope
on ring, and the device is ready for
use. A "shock" can be tightened to
any limit, and the "dog" will hold
the rope. To use it, throw the im-
plement around the shock, holding
the end of rope in one hand. Throw
the rope over the wheel and pull. To
open it, give a slight push on outer
end of "dog" with one hand. The
whole need not be more than eight
inches long.—G. W. Munger, in Prac-
tical Farmer.

LIVE STOCK.

Feeding Pumpkins to Hogs.

The National Stockman says: The
farmer who is so fortunate as to have
a good supply of pumpkins has a valuable
food in them as a part ration for his
fattening hogs. It is claimed by
some that hogs will fatten on them
as their only food. We would not
care to risk the statement so far as to
undertake to fit a lot of hogs for mar-
ket with them. We would feed as
many each day as the hogs would eat
up clean, and then give them all the
corn they would consume besides.
Young hogs with a ration of pumpkins
each day will stand a much longer
feeding on corn alone. There can be
no doubt that the mixed ration will
be much better assimilated than the
corn when fed alone. It is a wasteful
way of feeding, to throw out enough
corn or pumpkins, or both at one
time, to last the hogs two or three
days. Their food should be given
them sweet and clean, at least twice
a day.

Another plan of feeding pumpkins
to hogs that has been found to produce
excellent results, is to begin early in
the fall, while the fattening hogs are
in the pasture lots, give them all
they will eat as the supply lasts, then
begin with corn.

Pumpkins alone will fatten hogs
quite rapidly, but the pork from such
feeding is not so desirable, and
needs a finishing with corn to make
it first-class.

Pumpkins are cheaper than corn,
besides being a specially health giving
food, hence the fat and flesh added in
the beginning is more economically
produced and the profits proportion-
ally increased.

THE DAIRY.

Keep Economical Cows.

The cow for economy is one that
from a quantity of feed will produce
the most and best milk or butter.
This cow will not be any larger than
is necessary to do her work, and she
will not store up a lot of fat that will
be of no particular use to her owner.
She will eat much more feed than a
wasteful cow, but here one point
showing her real economy comes in;
while she eats more feed she gives a
larger per cent. in return, than the
wasteful cow, and if we take a herd
of economical cows and compare it
with a larger herd of wasteful ones
we will only have to furnish the food
of support for the smaller herd while
we get as much milk or butter as the
larger herd gives. The difference be-
tween keeping a herd of economical
cows and a wasteful herd may be the
difference between profit and loss; it
certainly will be a difference of a wide
margin in the profits. The best is
the cheapest, whether it be cows,
feed or care, and the economical cow
is the best cow no matter what her
breed may be, or whether she is of any
breed; for dairy work alone we must
look to the individuality of each cow.

—Stockman and Farmer.

Feeding the Calf.

The following is a very good ration:
First Week, four quarts new milk, a
three meals; 2nd, four quarts new
milk and two quarts boiled skim milk;
three meals; 3rd, two quarts new
milk and four quarts boiled skim milk;
four meals; 4th, six quarts boiled skim
milk and two quarts of corn meal;
five meals; 5th, six quarts boiled
skim milk and one quart of corn meal;
six meals; 6th, six quarts of corn meal;
seven meals; 7th, six quarts of corn meal;
eight meals; 8th, six quarts of corn meal;
nine meals; 10th, six quarts of corn meal;
eleven meals; 12th, six quarts of corn meal;
thirteen meals; 14th, six quarts of corn meal;
fifteen meals; 16th, six quarts of corn meal;
seventeen meals; 18th, six quarts of corn meal;
nineteen meals; 20th, six quarts of corn meal;
twenty meals; 21st, six quarts of corn meal;
twenty-one meals; 22nd, six quarts of corn meal;
twenty-two meals; 23rd, six quarts of corn meal;
twenty-three meals; 24th, six quarts of corn meal;
twenty-four meals; 25th, six quarts of corn meal;
twenty-five meals; 26th, six quarts of corn meal;
twenty-six meals; 27th, six quarts of corn meal;
twenty-seven meals; 28th, six quarts of corn meal;
twenty-eight meals; 29th, six quarts of corn meal;
thirty meals; 31st, six quarts of corn meal;
thirty-one meals; 32nd, six quarts of corn meal;
thirty-two meals; 33rd, six quarts of corn meal;
thirty-three meals; 34th, six quarts of corn meal;
thirty-four meals; 35th, six quarts of corn meal;
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thirty-six meals; 37th, six quarts of corn meal;
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THE WICKED WORLD.

OCCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

LET US BE THANKFUL.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION NAMES NOV. 26.

Thoroughly to Carry to Move Grain—Terrible Fate of an Ohio Family—Sarah Althea Terrible Torment by an Army Officer.

Fatal Wreck on the Erie.
A collision occurred on the Erie, ten miles west of Springfield, Mo., in which Conductor N. J. Jones and Engineer P. M. Smith were killed. The deceased both lived in Springfield.

THANKSGIVING-DAY NOV. 26.

The President of the United States Issues His Annual Proclamation.

The following is the text of the Thanksgiving proclamation:

By the President of the United States—A proclamation: It is a very glad incident of the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close that its helpful and reassuring touch has been felt by all people. It has been as wide as our country, and so special that every home has felt its comforting influence. It is too great to be the work of man's power and too perfect to be the device of his mind. To God, the beneficent and the all-wise, who makes the labors of men to be fruitful, redeems their losses by His grace, and the families in whose life as much beyond the thoughts of man as it is beyond his desires, the praise and gratitude of the people of this favored nation are justly due.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and direct that the sixteenth day of November present, to be a day of joyful thanksgiving to God for the bounties of His providence, for the peace in which we are permitted to enjoy the fruits of His preservation of those institutions of civil and religious liberty which He gave our fathers the wisdom to devise and establish and the courage to preserve. Among the appropriate observances of the day are rest from toil, worship in the public congregation, the renewal of family ties, the American flag, and the thoughtful helpfulness toward those who suffer lack of the body or of the spirit.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1901 and of the independence of the United States the 116th.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

SARAH ALTHEA IN COURT.

Claims to Have Been Robbed of \$7,000.

Worth of Silks and Dress Goods.
Sarah Althea Terry is on the war path to recover \$7,000 worth of silks and other dress goods which she claims were stolen from her trunk in the Elmsford private hotel, San Francisco. Prof. Landlay claims no such theft occurred, but Sarah got out a search warrant and specified various articles lost, including several bits of silk underwear. The case is now before Judge Shanon, divorce suit is no longer as pretty and well-dressed a woman as she was when the great contest began eight years ago. Her face is wrinkled, her hair is turning gray and she looks very elderly. Her complaint is unimpaired by years. She has been badly treated in the settlement of Terry's estate, and it is probable that she will get very little out of it.

WESTERN CAR FAMINE.

Kansas City Shippers Fearful of a Big Blockade of Their Business.

The Missouri Pacific has shorted out car, despite its withdrawal from the New Orleans market. The shippers are now refusing to accept shipments from connections unless the bill is received before or at the time the cars are delivered, so that it can be sent out immediately. This move makes matters worse for other roads. The Rock Island is supplying Kansas City with cars, but the shippers just now do not fear a shortage or blockade. The Memphis is in bad shape and has been unable to receive freight from the other roads for the past week. It is stated that half of the grain in Kansas City elevators would be lost if immediately it could not be obtained from the grain. The grain is sold for immediate shipment south.

TROUBLE FOR AN ARMY OFFICER.

General Brooke Investigating Charges Against Major Kellogg.

At Omaha Captain P. H. Ray, who was placed under arrest by order of Major Kellogg, charged with insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer of the army, was released by command of Brigadier General Brooke. It is understood that this was the first charge against Ray, but that he has preferred retaliatory charges against Major Kellogg, his superior officer, whose record is being overhauled by the Judge Advocate and the commanding General.

FIRE CREMATES A FAMILY.

Columbus Firemen Made a Horrible Discovery.

At Columbus, Ohio, a row of frame buildings was destroyed by fire. The firemen found the remains of human beings and began a thorough investigation. Four bodies were taken out. It seems an entire family was burned. The bodies were so badly charred that they were not recognized. The bodies so far found are those of a little boy of 2 years, a girl of 4, another girl of 6, and the father and mother. The head of the family is Charles Bether, a laborer.

Well-What of It?

In a horse-shoeing contest at New York, William Williams defeated D. Meredith, the world's champion. Williams made nine complete sets of shoes in 1 hour 45 minutes and 10 seconds.

English Drug House Burned.

Fire at Liverpool, Eng., destroyed Evans & Co.'s wholesale drug store. The loss in cash, oil and cod liver oil alone is estimated at \$75,000.

Burned to a Cisp.

At Leadville, Col., John Turner and wife left their home and two children in care of a servant girl. She went across the street for a few moments, and while absent the house took fire. The youngest child was burned to a cisp, while the other escaped with severe injuries.

Woodruff Will Be Tried Again.

At Little Rock the jury in the case of ex-State Treasurer Woodruff reported that they were unable to agree on a verdict. They were discharged. The jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal.

Mother and Children Slain.

Mrs. James Kline, a widow, and her three children were murdered in their home in Fauquier county, Virginia, and the house was fired to conceal the crime. The bodies were badly burned before the fire could be extinguished by neighbors. There is no clue to the murderers.

Collapse of a Loan Company.

The Globe Loan and Trust Company, Boston, which was supposed to be doing business lending money to owners or purchasers of houses and allowing them to pay in monthly installments, has suddenly collapsed.

PAUSE TO FACE WITH DEATH.

Terrible Experiences of Miners Working in a Flooded Shaft.

Near Scranton, Pa., a shaft occurred in the great mine that cut out thousands of gallons of water from the Leggett's Creek coal mine, and the mine began to flood. Fifty miners hurried to reach the carriage which conveys them to the surface, but found the avenue of escape cut off. The only other way to reach the surface was to face the raging waters, pass through them and reach a narrow passageway which led to the shaft of the Van Storch mine. The miners waded in the water, which grew deeper every step. Soon it reached their shoulders, but still they went on. To turn back meant death; ahead was hope of safety. For 1,000 feet the men trudged on, with the water up to their necks. Soon they were compelled to throw their hats and waders. With one ear in the sulphur water and occasionally gulping in the water as they breathed, they steadily strove to reach safety. John Jones, a Welsh miner, finally despaired and asked the others to go on since he could not swim, but they would not assist him along. Suddenly one of the men found his shoulders rising above the water, and five minutes later all were on dry land.

HE SLEPT HIMSELF TO DEATH.

A Michigan Man Falls to Awake from a Six-Month Nap.

Two young people, George A. Wyard, of Montague, and Miss May White, of Stockbridge, Mich., have been sleeping six and five months respectively. Wyard died recently. His prolonged slumber followed an obstinate case of the grip. For four months he never spoke a word or left his couch. About Aug. 1 he moved slightly and murmured a few incoherent words, but never really regained consciousness. He fell from a pain in the back of the head. At death he weighed less than fifty pounds, although when in health he weighed 170 pounds. Miss White has brief intervals of waking, nearly every day, but she is unable to get up. Her sleep is so deep that a pin pricking her arm produces no effect. Miss White's remarkable slumber followed a fall in Ypsilanti, Mich., where she was attending a business college. The injury led to an abscess in the left side and this was followed by spinal fever.

FACING GRIFF-DEATH.

Awful Fight of Shipwrecked English Marines Off Sandgate.

The most disastrous storm for years swept over the British Isles, carrying death and devastation in its wake. It left the shores strewn with wrecks and the dead bodies of drowned sailors. From almost every point comes news of disaster and loss of life. At Sandgate, Kent, the British ship Bluevenue, of Glasgow, was driven ashore after a hard struggle and at least accounts twenty-one of the survivors were clinging to the rigging, facing death in plain sight of thousands of people on shore unable to render them any assistance. Three lifeboats were tried all day to reach the wreck, but all were unsuccessful. One of the lifeboats was overturned in the surf and several of the crew were drowned.

NEW YORK'S AMBITION.

Making a Bid for the Two National Conventions Next Year.

The New York Recorder devotes a full page to giving reasons and interviews with prominent men of both parties why the two national conventions should be held in that city. It says the Madison Square Garden has a seating capacity greater than that of any public hall or auditorium in the United States, seating 10,000 people. The New York hotels will accommodate 70,000 guests and no increase in rates would be made during convention week. No national convention has been held in New York City since 1856, and the Recorder thinks it but fits in view of the advantages that it now offers that the conventions should now be held there.

MANIA FOR EATING.

Curious Affliction of a Woman Who Thinks She Is Suffering from a Curse.

Miss Julia Hepburn, who lives near North Plains, Conn., has a mania for eating. She has to be fed at short intervals and anything that is edible she devours voraciously. Local physicians and clergymen have been suffering from a nervous affection of the stomach, and they suggested that she be forced to take food until she became nauseated. This was tried, but she ate all that was placed before her without showing signs of eating. A physician put the patient on a diet of three meals a day. She became delirious and had to be fed until her voracious appetite was satisfied.

FOUR KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Disasters Wreck on the Illinois Central.

Passenger train No. 30, south-bound, and a north-bound freight train collided on the Illinois Central twelve miles north of Jackson, Tenn., while both were moving rapidly. The passenger train was reversed and the freight train was wrecked. Four passengers were killed. As it was, four men were killed outright, both engines ruined, a smoker telescoped, and several freight cars smashed. The accident was caused by the engineer of the freight train, who had been in the habit of running on the main line, where he had been instructed to wait for the passenger.

CANNOT HANDLE THE YIELD.

Thirty Thousand Barrels of Oil Wasted Daily at the New McDonald Field.

The Standard Oil people have thrown up their hands and admit for the first time that the wonderful McDonald field, near Pittsburg, is too much for them. They have all along declared that their pipe-line constructors and tank builders could keep pace with the development of any territory that had not been known, but 30,000 barrels of petroleum, worth 50 cents a barrel, have been floating away on the surface of Robbs Run every day, through the inability of the National Transit Company to either pipe or tank it.

UNEASINESS AT BERLIN.

A Prominent Banker Said to Have Confessed Guilt of Crooked Dealings.

At Berlin there is a renewal on a small scale of the financial panic which is being caused by the fact that rumors are circulating on the bourse to the effect that a prominent banker of Charlottenburg has been arrested on the charge, made by himself, of appropriating and paying bonds intrusted to his care. Charlottenburg is a great place for brokerage and factories of various descriptions, and it is feared, should the story prove true, that many prominent financiers and leading manufacturers may be involved in the trouble.

KILLED AND ROBBED.

Horrible Fate of Mrs. Lengenberger and Son George.

A dingy little saloon at 44 Clark street, Chicago, was the scene of a double murder. Mrs. Gretchen Lengenberger, the old German woman who kept the place, was found dead in the saloon, while her fifteen-year-old son, George, was found dead in the street. The whole place had been ransacked, showing that the object of the murder was robbery. No one knows when the murders were committed except the perpetrators.

DEFEAT FOR FOSSECA.

Brazilian Revolutionists Reported to Have Won a Battle.

Says a dispatch from Santiago: According to advices received civil war has undoubtedly broken out in Brazil, and the revolutionary movement is spreading all

over the country. Several provinces are already up in arms against the dictator and a battle has been fought somewhere in which Dr. Fonseca's supporters were defeated. In addition to the revolt in the province of Maranhão, it is stated that the interior provinces of Mato Grosso, Goiás and Para have either already joined issues with the rest of the national party, or else they are on the point of doing so. It is said that the plan of campaign of the leaders of the national party is that each of the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, Goiás, Para, Pernambuco and Minas-Geraes shall concentrate at a given point all the fighting men possible, and that these forces shall make a combined forward movement upon the dictator's stronghold in San Paulo and Rio Janeiro, and to use their own expression, drive him and his supporters into the sea and elect a president of Brazil who will govern for the people and according to the people's laws.

THREE TIMES AND OUT.

Matthew Deputy Again Fights With His Brother's Wife.

For the third time in eight months Matthew Deputy, of Newburg, N. Y., has eloped with the attractive wife of his brother John M. Deputy, taking with them one child of the woman and leaving the other for her husband to care for. The deserted husband has apparently given up his faithless spouse forever and has made no effort to find her. John has decided to sell out his household goods and return to Montgomery, N. Y., and board with his brother Matthew's wife and her three small children.

KIDNAPED HIS CHILD.

A Much-Married New York Doctor Arrested for Abduction.

At Binghamton, N. Y., Dr. Charles A. Barnes, of Mechanicsville, was arrested charged with abduction. Barnes has been married six times and has three wives in all. Two years ago he was married to Miss Fenton. The couple separated soon after a child was born to them. Mrs. Barnes had some money left her by her father, which Barnes endeavored to get control of. Failing in this Barnes stole the child.

HELD UP A TRAIN.

Daring Robbery of a Passenger Train in Wisconsin.

A train from Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road was held up by masked robbers near Western Union Junction, Wis., at 12:40 a. m. The robbers, of whom there were six, blew open a safe, secured \$10,000 in cash, and then made their escape unmolested. The passengers on the train at the time were not disturbed by the robbers.

FLAMES IN A SOAP FACTORY.

A \$50,000 Plant at Boston Destroyed—Two Fires in Virginia.

J. C. Davis, a large soap factory at Cambridge, Mass., burned. Loss, \$50,000; fully insured. A fire destroyed the tannery of A. D. Shotwell & Co. in Manchester, Va. Loss, \$25,000; partially insured. At Luray, Va., the Luray Inn and furniture were destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$125,000, and the insurance \$100,000.

Killed His Daughter and May Be Lynched.

John Thompson, a Jeweler, shot and killed his daughter, Laura, a coquette, at Krebs, T. P. The deed was done in the year of age and had been married six days. Thompson claims that his daughter wrote him a letter which displeased him. He is regarded as slightly demented. There is talk, however, of lynching him.

Thought to Be Lottery Men.

Depredations upon the mails is complained of by a certain bank and business men at New Orleans, who are believed to be connected with the lottery. An appeal against the lottery has been made to the United States marshal at New Orleans. The lottery has been made to Postmaster General Wan.

Stays in Jail with Her Husband.

At San Francisco, John Meyer, who was until recently in the employ of William Harney & Son, real estate agents, Jersey City, N. J., was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, telegraphed from the East. His wife persists in staying in jail with him.

Has Dismissed the Case.

The State of Illinois has dismissed the suits of the State of Indiana, and Illinois against the United States to recover the 2 per cent. fund retained from the sale of the Cumberland Gap Road.

Whitman Outrages.

William Bowman, aged 50, living twenty miles from Martinsville, Ind., was visited by fifty Whites, who beat him into insensibility with hoop-poles. He is in a critical condition.

Seventeen Have Swung Off.

John Kopp, a member of a suicide club at Bridgeport, Conn., took his own life the other night by hanging. Seventeen members of the club thus far have slain themselves. But two remain to die.

Negro Fled Lynched.

At Martinsville, Va., a negro has been received at the hanging at McConnell, Ohio, County, of a negro who attempted to assault a ten-year-old white girl. The negro confessed the crime.

Eleven Men Killed at Essen.

A dispatch from Essen, Germany, says that an explosion occurred in the Roemer Ludwig pit, near that place, and that eleven men met death through the accident.

New Consul in Venezuela.

The President has appointed Peter Stan-dale United States Consul at Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
COTTON—Common to Prime.	58.50	58.50	58.50
HOOG—Shipping Grade.	58.50	58.50	58.50
SHREY—Fair to Choice.	58.50	58.50	58.50
WHEAT—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
OATS—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	58.50	58.50	58.50
CHEESE—Full Cream, Nat'l.	58.50	58.50	58.50
POTATOES—New, per bushel.	58.50	58.50	58.50
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Shipping.	58.50	58.50	58.50
HOOG—Choice Light.	58.50	58.50	58.50
SHREY—Fair to Choice.	58.50	58.50	58.50
WHEAT—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
OATS—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	58.50	58.50	58.50
CHEESE—Full Cream, Nat'l.	58.50	58.50	58.50
POTATOES—New, per bushel.	58.50	58.50	58.50
DETROIT.			
COTTON—Shipping.	58.50	58.50	58.50
HOOG—Choice Light.	58.50	58.50	58.50
SHREY—Fair to Choice.	58.50	58.50	58.50
WHEAT—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
OATS—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	58.50	58.50	58.50
CHEESE—Full Cream, Nat'l.	58.50	58.50	58.50
POTATOES—New, per bushel.	58.50	58.50	58.50
BUFFALO.			
COTTON—Shipping.	58.50	58.50	58.50
HOOG—Choice Light.	58.50	58.50	58.50
SHREY—Fair to Choice.	58.50	58.50	58.50
WHEAT—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
OATS—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	58.50	58.50	58.50
CHEESE—Full Cream, Nat'l.	58.50	58.50	58.50
POTATOES—New, per bushel.	58.50	58.50	58.50
NEW YORK.			
COTTON—Shipping.	58.50	58.50	58.50
HOOG—Choice Light.	58.50	58.50	58.50
SHREY—Fair to Choice.	58.50	58.50	58.50
WHEAT—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
OATS—No. 2.	58.50	58.50	58.50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	58.50	58.50	58.50
CHEESE—Full Cream, Nat'l.	58.50	58.50	58.50
POTATOES—New, per bushel.	58.50	58.50	58.50

FROM A CAR WINDOW.

Beneath the bright bluesky

In waving on the hills,
And in the blue hills,
The trees

Are nestling o'er the hills
Upon whose waves the hills dip,
While o'er its path the teeter trip

We see the cow cavort
In sport
Along the brooklet clear,
And with her airy fall

To fetch right off her ear
The horse that would not stir
Her dreams while munching twig or herb.

Oh, who could ridicule
You naïve,
That stands with Spartan grit,
And finds 'neath well-aimed blows

Repose,
And smiles, whenever hit,
A smile that round his face creeps
Until it melts behind his ears.

Observe the former scratch
The patch
Up hill with hoe or rake,
Observe him then unplug

The jug
Ofswivel, to partake
Of white hot pull and then go back,
The rich, moist earth to rudely whack.

Now twilight like a dream
On stream
And valley softly rests,
The landscape fades away

With day
Sweet scene whose calm protests
Against the melancholy loon,
Beneath the young and rising moon.

O hear the brokenhearted's shrill
"Leadville!"
And then the shambling door,
Then see the bright

Electric light
When, on the ground once more,
We for that restaurant take wings,
The while its bell for supper rings.

—[R. K. Munkittrick, in Once A Week.]

A HEDGE FENCE.

By SARAH B. SCARBOROUGH.

A hedge fence was what Nancy Mott called it, but to the uninitiated it seemed only a possible wind-break of tall, thick, glossy-leaved Osage oranges.

But, at any rate, it had been set out for a hedge fence, and it had in reality more than fulfilled the intent and purpose of its owner, Nancy Mott.

When old Obed Mott died twenty years before, the farm was divided into two equal parts from the back fence to the highway in front; and young Obed and Nancy, the only children, took possession of their respective portions.

Obed chose the half facing the Cross-road; and he had also the wood-lot, as an offset to the old house and outbuildings on the main pike, which portion fell to Nancy.

Nancy built a house, and then brought home a wife. But Nancy kept the even tenor of her spinster life in the old home.

Obed continued to "work the place" as he had done for years, carrying on Nancy's portion on shares. He kept up her fences, looked after her stock, and took care of things generally.

Nothing happened to make this otherwise satisfactory arrangement come to an end, until Nancy's cow broke through the front part of the line fence, and totally destroyed Obed's garden. The cow was an unruly creature, and had caused damage before; but this was the last feather.

Obed's wife felt righteously vexed. The garden had been a fine one. "Something is always getting in," Obed complained to Nancy that day. "You've got to get rid of that spinster's critter, Nancy, or else something's got to go up between us that's worse high, bull strong 'n' pig proof."

Fences can't be immortal, no more 'n' folks," she retorted, stung by what seemed a sign of wanting interest in her and her possessions. "Yes, it's time we had a new fence, and that's a fact, but down if you put your finger at it."

Unfortunately, the next thing Obed did was to mention the matter of a new fence at an evening social, when an advice-giving relative of his wife was present.

"Obed, if you have your eye open for future troubles, you'll take each one of you half of that air line fence, and holden for it," was this relative's prophetic advice.

Prophecy it surely was, for if Obed had had "an eye out for future troubles" he could not have done a surer thing to bring them than to take this advice, which he did.

He went to Nancy. "You can take front or back, any one," he said, as he concluded his suggestion with regard to a decision of the fence, having weakly propped it up by quoting his authority and reasons for the step.

"I'll take the front half," said Nancy, sharply, with a spasmodic tightening of her lips.

The next week, the old fence was cleared away, during Obed's absence from home. When he came back an uninvited workman was plowing a deep furrow right on the line between the halves.

"Women don't know nothing!" was Obed's disgusted exclamation, as he first noted the proceeding from a back window. "I'll have to go in 'see 'bout it."

He drew on his boots and went, and was met by Nancy.

"That air yothinkin' 'bout Nancy?" he began.

"But the fence," she replied, coolly.

"Well, that ain't the way to build a fence."

"Tain't I—I'd like to know how else you'd start a hedge fence?"

"A hedge fence? You don't mean to say that you're goin' to set out a hedge fence?"

"That's just what I'm goin' to do. I'm goin' to build something that'll be high, pig proof, and bull strong," she answered with emphasis.

Obed went away speechless but soon returned with his wife.

"I'll be just a breedin'-place for snakes," said Obed's wife.

"I ain't afraid of 'em,"

"I ain't afraid of 'em,"

"I ain't afraid of 'em,"

"I ain't afraid of 'em,"

"I ain't afraid of 'em,"

"I ain't afraid of 'em,"

"I ain't afraid of 'em,"

"I ain't afraid of 'em,"